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CUBA.

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the work here is slowly being organized. An office on the dock has been set aside by Capt. W. S. Scott, United States Volunteers, the captain of the port, for the use of our boarding officer.

The health of the city remains about the same. During the week ended April 1 there was a total of 25 deaths in the civil population. The principal causes of death were, entero-colitis, 7; malarial diseases, 5; tuberculosis, 4; pneumonia, 1; tetanus, 1. An increase in the number of deaths from entero-colitis and a decrease in the number of deaths from malarial diseases during the week is noted.

During the same week, ended April 1, 22 vessels were inspected, of which 16 were inspected and given free pratique upon arrival and 6 were inspected and given bills of health prior to departure. None required disinfection.

The mean temperature for the month of March was 76.6° F., the maximum temperature 89° F. on March 2, the minimum temperature 65° F. on March 4; 1.52 inches of rain fell. The humidity was 73.2, and the prevailing winds were from the south. These figures were obtained from the local United States Weather Bureau.

No rain fell during the past week. The branch of the San Juan River, the small stream from which the city receives its water supply, is very low. The water runs from the faucet at this office only a few hours of the twenty-four, and then it is but a weak stream. During the past three days the water did not run at all at my house, and I was thrown upon the good nature of the neighbors, who were more fortunate in having some water stored in barrels or cisterns.

The barkentine is being cleaned up. All the sand ballast has been removed, and the hold scraped, scrubbed, and disinfected. She will need cementing, forward and aft, and at numerous places along the keelsons.

The disinfecting machinery is gradually being found in various parts of the city, with the help of the depot quartermaster.

I will not know whether I have it all until it is assembled on board.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

*Sanitary report from Yokohama—Plague in Formosa.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *March 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have to report that there appears to be a steady, though not very great, increase in the number of cases of plague in various districts of Formosa, that the Japan sanitary authorities have given instructions to their quarantine officers to be especially on their guard against the importation of this disease from the ports of southern China, and that there are signs of a renewed outbreak of epidemic dysentery at a number of places in Japan proper.

I may add that the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company has inaugurated a system of inspection of all steerage passengers before embarkation which will bring the travel via Vancouver under fairly complete sanitary control, and thus diminish a danger to the United States territory in the neighborhood of that port, due to the fact that most of the steerage passengers carried by the line in question are really bound for destinations in the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Yellow fever in Vera Cruz and other cities.

[No. 49.]

TAMPICO, April 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith translated extract from the opening address of President Diaz, taken from the Mexican Herald of the 2d instant, as it bears upon the status of yellow fever in Tampico and substantiates officially the assertion made in my dispatches Nos. 41 and 47 as to the necessity of special care in the examination of vessels bound from this port to ports of the United States and Cuba.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAML. E. MAGILL,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

President Diaz, in opening the spring session of Congress last evening, read to the members of both chambers the following message, reviewing at length the country's situation:

YELLOW FEVER.

As I announced in my last report, the epidemic of yellow fever, which broke out in the port of Tampico, assumed an alarming character. From this point it quickly spread to certain towns of Tamaulipas and to Monterey, owing to the rapidity of communication afforded by the railways; but the governors of both states, in accord with the federal government, took timely steps to avoid the further spread of the disease, which disappeared completely in the month of November. At the request of the said governors, the supreme board of health advised the necessary measures and appointed special deputations to study the epidemic at the points where it raged. The investigations made furnished fresh proof that the provisions of the Maritime Sanitary Regulations are adequate to prevent the introduction of the germs of yellow fever from overseas, destroying the theory that the disease could only arise in Tampico in this manner, and it was proved that in that port there exist natural conditions favorable to the reproduction and development of said germ. The disease has also prevailed in the port of Vera Cruz since October last, and some isolated cases are still under treatment.